Serial No.: 10/840,112

Filed

: May 6, 2004

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the

application.

Please amend claims 1, 2, 13 and 14.

Claims 15-23 are cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer to the subject matter claimed

therein.

Listing of Claims:

Claim 1 (Currently Amended): A method for increasing fluid loss through the feces treating a

fluid overload state in a host, the method comprising the step of directly administering delivering

to the intestinal tract of the host an effective amount of a water-absorbent polymer for increasing

the fluid in the feces, wherein the water-absorbent polymer is capable of absorbing at least 10

times its weight in physiological saline.

Claim 2 (Currently Amended): The method according to Claim 1, wherein the method is used in

the treatment of nocturia fluid overload state is congestive heart failure, cirrhosis of the liver,

nephrosis, ascites, renal disease, edema associated with chemotherapy, pre-menstrual fluid

overload, or preeclampsia.

Claim 3 (Previously Presented): The method of Claim 1, wherein the polymer is enterically

coated and the method of delivery is oral administration.

Claim 4 (Previously Presented): The method of Claim 1, wherein the polymer is capable of

absorbing at least 20 times its weight in physiological saline.

Claim 5 (Previously Presented): The method of Claim 1, wherein the polymer is capable of

absorbing at least 30 times its weight in physiological saline.

Claim 6 (Previously Presented): The method of Claim 1, wherein the polymer is capable of

absorbing at least 40 times its weight in physiological saline.

Claim 7 (Previously Presented): The method of Claim 1, wherein the polymer is formed by

polymerizing acrylate containing monomers.

2

Applicant: Simon et al. Attorney's Docket No.: 3716444.00011

Serial No.: 10/840,112 Filed : May 6, 2004

Claim 8 (Previously Presented): The method of Claim 1, wherein the polymer is formed by

polymerizing a monomer comprising acrylic acid or salts thereof.

Claim 9 (Previously Presented): The method of Claim 1, wherein the polymer is a

polysaccharide.

Claim 10 (Previously Presented): The method of Claim 1, wherein the polymer is enterically

coated and the enteric coating is selected from at least one of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose,

hydroxypropylmethylcellulose phthalate, methacrylic acid polymers, or polymers of derivatives

of methacrylic acid.

Claim 11 (Previously Presented): The method of Claim 1, wherein the polymer is placed within

an enterically coated capsule.

Claim 12 (Previously Presented): The method of Claim 1, wherein the polymer is placed within

an enterically coated capsule and the enteric coating is selected from at least one of:

hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose phthalate, methacrylic acid

polymers, or polymers of derivatives of methacrylic acid.

Claim 13 (Currently Amended): The method according to Claim 2, wherein the method is used

in the treatment of fluid-responsive hypertension fluid overload state is renal disease.

Claim 14 (Currently Amended): The method of Claim 13 2, wherein the polymer is enterically

coated and the method of delivery is oral administration the fluid overload state is congestive

heart failure.

Claim 15-23 (Cancelled):

3